

The ratio: comparing between two quantities of the same kind.

The ratio between a number and another number = — or First number: Second number

Remember that:

- 1) Perimeter of square = 5×4
- 2) Area of square = 5×5
- 3) Perimeter of rectangle = $(L + W) \times 2$
- 4) Area of rectangle $= L \times W$
- 5) Circumference of circle = 2
- 6) Area of circle =
- The ratio between the side length of the square and its perimeter = 1:4
- The ratio between the perimeter of the square and its side length= 4:1
- The ratio between the side length of the equilateral triangle and its perimeter = 1:3
- The ratio between the perimeter of the equilateral triangle and its side = 3:1
- The ratio between the radius of the circle and its circumference = 1:2
- The ratio between the circumference of the circle and its radius = $2\pi:1$
- The ratio between the diameter of the circle and its circumference = 1:
- The ratio between the circumference of the circle and its diameter = $\pi:1$

Transformations

- $\text{Km} \xrightarrow{\times 1000} \text{m} \xrightarrow{\times 10} \text{dm} \xrightarrow{\times 10} \text{cm} \xrightarrow{\times 10} \text{mm}$
- $Kg \xrightarrow{\times 1000} gm$
- Year $\stackrel{\times 12}{\longrightarrow}$ Month $\stackrel{\times 30}{\longrightarrow}$ Days $\stackrel{\times 24}{\longrightarrow}$ hours $\stackrel{\times 60}{\longrightarrow}$ minutes $\stackrel{\times 60}{\longrightarrow}$ seconds
- Weak $\stackrel{\times 7}{\rightarrow}$ Days
- LE $\xrightarrow{\times 100}$ piasters
- Feddan $\stackrel{\times 24}{\longrightarrow}$ kirate $\stackrel{\times 24}{\longrightarrow}$ sahm

Express the ratio in each of the following cases.

- 2) 5 black marbles, 17 blue marbles, 10 brown marbles and 12 white marbles. Express the ratio of white marbles to all marbles =:
- 3)11 blue marbles and 22 black marbles. Express the ratio of blue marbles to black marbles =
- 4)12 white balls, 10 red balls, 7 green balls, and 5 blue balls. Express the ratio of :
 - > Red balls to white balls =:
 - > Blue balls to white balls =:
 - > Red balls to all the balls =:
 - > White balls to all the balls =:
- 5) ∇ ∇ ∇ ∇ ∇
 - Triangles to total =: :

Complete each of the following (in the simplest form

- 1) 6:10 =:
- 2)12:15 =:
- 3)20:30 =: :
- 4)50:300 =....::
- 5)1.5 : 2.5 = :
- 6)4.5:90 =: :
- 7)- -=:
- 8) The ratio is
- 9) The ratio between the length of a side of a square and its perimeter =:
- 10) The radius length of a circle: the circumference of the circle =:
- 11) The ratio between the perimeter of an equilateral triangle and its side length is:
- 12) -=:
- 13) A school has 200 pupils , if 80 of them are girls, find the ratio between the number of boys to the number of girls

14) 3.2: ⁸ =:

- 15) The ratio between the lengths of two sides of a square is:
- 16) A square of side length 5 cm and a rectangle whose dimensions are 10 cm and 5 cm. find:
 - a) The ratio between the perimeter of the square and the perimeter of the rectangle =:
 - b) The ratio between the area of the square and the area of the rectangle =: :
 - c) The ratio between the length of the rectangle and its perimeter =:

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- 17) –:
- 18) ::
- 19) -: 0.5 =:
- 20) $-:\frac{2}{}=....::$
- 21) The area of rectangle is 36 , and its width = 3 cm. find:
 - a) The length of the rectangle = cm
 - b) The ratio between the width of the rectangle and its length
 - c) The ratio between the length of the rectangle and its perimeter.

22) 5 kg: 500 gram =.....(1:100 or 1:10 or 10:7 or 10:1)

.....

23) 12 hours: 2 days =....(1:2 or 6:1 or 1:4 or 1;6)

24) $400 \text{ cm}: 6 \text{ m} = \dots (20:30 \text{ or } 3:20 \text{ or } 2:3 \text{ or } 3:2)$

.....

25) 5 weeks: 25 days =....(1:5 or 5:7 or 7:5 or 5:1)

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<i>26</i>)	6 kirats: $2^{1/2}$ feddans =(10:1 or 1:10 or 3:125 or 6:1)
27)	If $a:b=5:3$ and $a-b=8$, then $b=(6 or 8 or 10 or 12)$
Har	If the ratio between Hany's age and his father's age is 2 : 7 and if my's age is 16 years, then his father's age equalsyears (32 or 63 or 70)
equ	If the ratio between the perimeter of a rectangle and its length tals 8 : 3 and its perimeter equals 64 cm , then its length tals (3 cm or 8 cm or 12 cm or 24 cm)
•	250 pt. : 7.5 pounds
31)	75 kirates : 16 sahms

The ratio among three numbers

1- Put each of the following ratios in its simplest form:

;	a-	36:48:84
••••		
	b-	1.25:5:1.5
••••		
• • • •		
	C-	$\frac{1}{2}$: $\frac{1}{3}$: $\frac{1}{4}$
••••		
••••		
	d-	2.5 kg : 3000 gm : 4.5 kg
	<u>.</u>	
••••		
• • • •		
••••		
	e-	12 L.E : 8 L. E : 6400 P.T

A I	f-	3.2 m : 80 cm : 24 dm	P6	First term	Date:/
•••	g-	½ day : 6 hours : 1½ da	у		
			-	7.0.10 Find	
	2-	The ratio of the ages of sum is 130 years.			the real ages if their
••	3-	The ratio among the measure of each angle		igles of a triangl	e is 3 : 7 : 8 Find the
	4-	The ratio of the weight the weights of the first one.	-		

3-	hour.	•		Date://e production rate per
4-	A tractor ploughs 15 tractor plough in 4 ho	ours?	-	
5-	A worker paints a wai			e rate of work =m² /
6-	A machine produces of the same cloth in 2			nachine produces 600 m tter?



The proportion: is the equality of two ratios or more

1- Complete each of the following:

a- The proportion is.....

2-Find the value of x in each of the following proportional sets:

a-6, 12, 25, X

.....

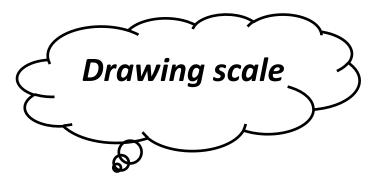
b-X, 16, 28, 32

.....

	c-4.2, X, 1.3, 3.9
	-The price of 4 feddans is L.E 5000 if you have L.E 20000 , then how many feddans can you buy?
• • •	
4	-The height of a tree is 10.5 m and the height of its shadow
	is 7.5 Find the height of a house whose shadow length is
	11.5 m at the same time.
• • •	
• • •	

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First term Atef bought 5 kg of orange, he paid L.E 15 How much money does he pay to buy 8 kg? If the price of 4 TV sets is L.E 5000, then find: a- The price of 3 sets. b- If you have L.E 10000, How many TV sets can you buy?



Rules:

Drawing scale = ———

Length of reality (real length) =

Length of drawing (drawing length) = $drawing scale \times real length$

<u>N.B. :</u>

Both lengths should have the same units.

them on a map is o cm. This the drawing scale and what it means.
them on a map is 8 cm. Find the drawing scale and what it means.
1- The distance between 2 cities is 80 km and the distance between

5- Abuilding of height 80 m was pictured by a scale 1: 10000, find the height of this building in the picture.

- 7- The drawing scale of a map is 1:5000000, Find:
 - a- The map distance if the real distance is 150 km.
 - b-The real distance if the map distance is 4.5 cm

8- A piece of land in the shape of an equilateral triangle of perimeter 180 m is drawn in a picture as a triangle of side length 4 cm, then the ratio of reduction is..... 9- A model for a football playground is drawn with a drawing scale 1:500 the dimensions of the playground in the model are 24 cm and 10 cm Find a- The area of this playground in square meters. b-The perimeter of this playground in meters.

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Proportional division

Proportional division means dividing something (money,land,....) in a given ratio.

1- A man wishes to divide L.E 1000 between his kids Rana and Sally in a
ratio 3: 2 what is the share of each?
·
2- The ratio between the number of boys to the number of girls in a class
is 4: 3 If there are 42 pupils, Find out the number of boys and girls.



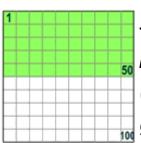




Percentage is a ratio with a second term of 100

Percentages (%)

When you say "Percent" you are really saying "per 100"

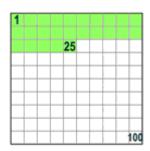


So **50%** means 50 per 100

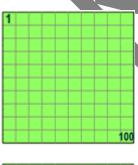
(50% of this box is green)

And **25%** means 25 per 100

(25% of this box is green)



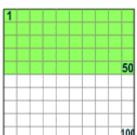
Examples:



100% means all.

Example:

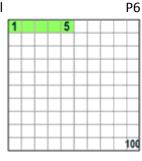
100% of **80** is $^{100}/_{100} \times 80 = 80$



50% means half.

Example:

50% of **80** is $^{50}/_{100} \times 80 = 40$



5% means ⁵/_{100ths}.

Example:

5% of **80** is $^{5}/_{100} \times 80 = 4$

Using Percent

Because "Percent" means "per 100" you should think "this should always be divided by 100"

So **75%** really means ⁷⁵/₁₀₀

And **100%** is $^{100}/_{100}$, or exactly **1** (100% of any number is just the number, unchanged)

And **200%** is $^{200}/_{100}$, or exactly **2** (200% of any number is twice the number)

Use the slider on the left and try some different numbers (example, what is 40% of 80?)

A Percent can also be expressed as a Decimal or a Fraction

A Half can be written...

As a percentage: 50%

As a decimal: 0.5

As a fraction: $\frac{1}{2}$

Example: 15% of 200 apples were bad. How many apples were

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bad?

 $15\% = \frac{15}{100}$

 $(^{15}/_{100}) \times 200 = 15 \times 2 = 30$ apples

30 apples were bad

Example: if only 10 of the 200 apples were bad, what percent is that?

As a fraction, 10/200 = 0.05

As a percentage it is: $(10/200) \times 1 = 5\%$

5% of those apples were bad

Example: A Skateboard reduced 25% is vice in a sale. The old price was \$120. Find the rew price

First, find 25% of \$ 20:

 $25\% = \frac{25}{100}$

 $(^{25}/_{100}) \times $120 = 30

25% of \$120 is \$30

So the **reduction** is \$30

Take the reduction from the original price

\$120 - \$30 = \$90

The Price of the Skateboard in the sale is \$90

The Word

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"Percent" comes from the latin Per Centum. The latin word Centum means 100, for example a Century is 100 years.

Percent vs. Percentage

My Dictionary says "Percentage" is the "result obtained by multiplying a quantity by a percent". So 10 percent of 50 apples is 5 apples: the 5 apples is the percentage.

But in practice people use both words the same way.

Decimals, Fractions and Perentages

Decimals, Fractions and Percentage that different ways of showing the same value:

A Half can be written...

As a fraction: $\frac{1}{2}$

As a decimal: 0.5

As a percentage: 50%

A Quarter can be

written...

As a

 $^{1}/_{4}$

fraction:

0.25

As a

decimal:

As a

percentage:

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Example Values

Here is a table of commonly occuring values shown in Percent, Decimal and Fraction form:

Percent	Decimal	Fraction
1%	0.01	1/100
5%	0.05	1/20
10%	0.1	1/10
121/2%	0.125	1/8
20%	0.2	¹ / ₅
25%	0.25	1/4
33 ¹ / ₃ %	0.333	1/3
50%	0.5	1/2
75%	0.75	3/4
80%	0.8	⁴ / ₅

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90%	0.9	9/10	
99%	0.99	99/100	
100%	1		
125%	1.25	5/4	
150%	1.5	3/2	
200%	2		

Conversions

From Percent to Decimal

To convert from percent to decimal: divide 100, and remove the "%" sign.

The easiest way to divide by 100 move the decimal point 2 places to the left so:

From Percent To Decimal

75% 0.7₋5₋ 0.7

move the decimal point **2**places to the left, and
remove the "%" sign.

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From Decimal to Percent

To convert from decimal to percent: multiply by 100, and add a "%" sign.

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The easiest way to multiply by 100 is to move the decimal point 2 places to the right. So:

From Decimal

To Percent

0.125



12.5%

move the decimal point 2 places to the right, and add the "%" sign.

From Fraction to Decimal

The easiest way to convert a fraction to a decimal is to divide the top number by the bottom number (divide the numerator by the denominator in mathematical language)

Example: Convert ²/₅ to a decimal

Divide 2 by 5: 2 ÷ = 0.4

Answer: $^{2}/_{5} = 4$

From Decimal to A. Ction-

To convert a decimal to a fraction needs a little more work.

Example: To convert 0.75 to a fraction

Steps Example

First, write down the decimal "over" the _{0.75}

Then multiply top and bottom by 10 for 0.75×100 / 1×100 every number after the decimal point (10

for 1 number, 100 for 2 numbers, etc)

(This makes it a correctly formed fraction) = 75 / $_{100}$

Then **Simplify** the fraction

 $^{3}/_{4}$

From Fraction to Percentage

The easiest way to convert a fraction to a percentage is to divide the top number by the bottom number. then multiply the result by 100, and add the "%" sign.

Example: Convert 3/8 to a percen ge

First divide 3 by 8: $3 \div 8 = 0.375$,

Then multiply by 100: 0.275 x 100 = 37.5

Add the "%" sign: 37.5%

Answer: $^{3}/_{8} = 37.5\%$

From Percental t Fraction

To convert a percent, se to a fraction, first convert to a decimal (divide by 100), then use the steps for converting decimal to fractions (like above).

Example: To convert 80% to a fraction

Steps	Example
Convert 80% to a decimal (=80/100):	0.8
Write down the decimal "over" the	0.8 / 1

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number 1

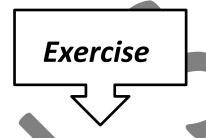
Then multiply top and bottom by 10 for every number after the decimal point (10 $^{0.8 \times 10}$ / $_{1 \times 10}$ for 1 number, 100 for 2 numbers, etc)

(This makes it a correctly formed fraction) = $^{8}/_{10}$

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Then <u>Simplify</u> the fraction

 $\frac{4}{5}$



1- Change each percentage to a fraction in its simplest form:

2- Change each percentage to a decimal:

3- which is greater?

b-1.6 or 16 %

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c- 0.75 or 80 %

d-0.09 or 90 %

4- Change to a percentage:

5- Which is greater?

a-1/4 or 20%

b-1/2 or 150 %

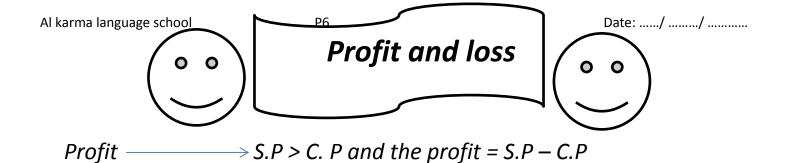
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6- Complete:

- 7- Three-quarters of a glass is filled with water.
- a- What percentage of the glass that is filled with water.
- b- What percentage of the glass that is not filled with water.



Actual profit = selling price - cost price

Profit % =
$$\frac{Actual\ profit}{Cost\ price}$$
 X 100 %

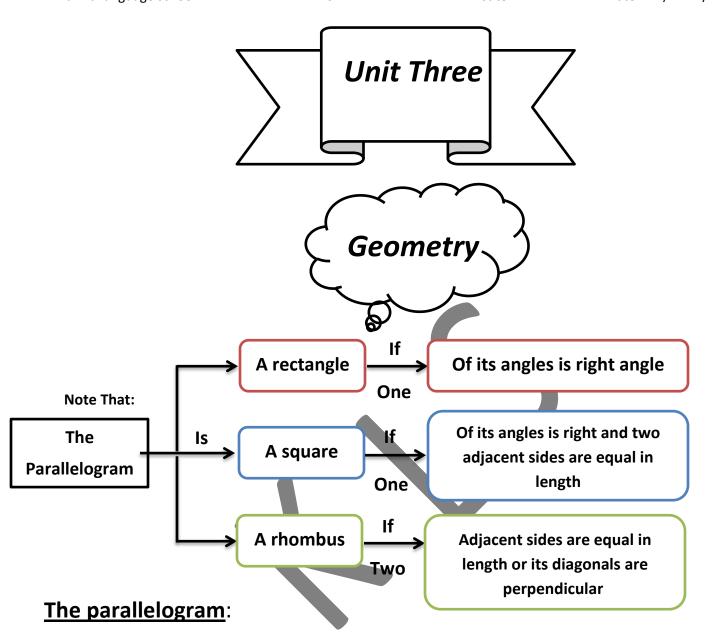
Loss
$$\longrightarrow$$
 C.P > S.P and the loss = C.P - S.P

Actual loss = cost price - selling price

Loss % =
$$\frac{Actual loss}{Cost price} \times 100 \%$$

Exercise

1- Rana bought a house for L.E 250000 and sold it for L.E 275000. Find her profit percent.



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<u>Definition</u>: it's a quadrilateral in which each two opposite sides are parallel.

Properties of the parallelogram:

- 1) Each two opposite sides are parallel and equal in length.
- 2) Each two opposite angles are equal in measure.
- 3) The sum of the measures of any two consecutive angles equals 180
- 4) The two diagonals bisect each other. Perimeter of parallelogram = $(l + w) \times 2$

The rectangle:

Definition: it's a parallelogram in which one of its angles is right

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Properties of the rectangle:

The rectangle has all the four properties of the parallelogram in addition:

- 1) All the angles are equal, each of them equals 90
- 2) The two diagonals are equal. Perimeter of rectangle = $(I + w) \times 2$

The rhombus:

<u>Definition</u>: it's a parallelogram in which two adjacent sides are equal.

Properties of rhombus:

The rhombus has all the four properties of the parallelogram in addition:

- 1) All the sides are equal in length.
- 2) The two diagonals are equal in measure.

The square:

Definitions:

- 1) It's a parallelogram with a right angle and two adjacent sides are equal in length.
- 2) it's a rectangle with two adjacent sides are equal.
- 3) it's a rhombus with a right angle.

Properties of square:

- 1) All the sides are equal in length.
- 2) All the angles are equal in measure, each of them equal 90
- 3) The two diagonals are equal and perpendicular.

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<u>Hint</u>: the **<u>trapezoid</u>**: is a quadrilateral in which only two opposite sides are parallel.

Complete each of the following:

- 1- In rectangle, each two opposite sides are,
- 2- The four angles are right in each of
- 3- In parallelogram, the sum of the measures of any two consecutive angles equals
- 4- Each two opposite angles are equal in
- 5- If one of the angles of the parallelogram is right angle so the new shape is called

6-

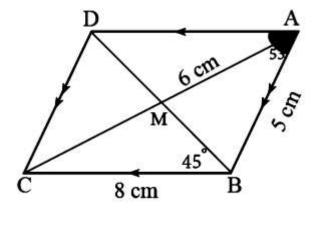
Calculate without using measuring tools each of

1- m (∠ ABD)

2-m (\(\subset D \)

3-AC

4- AD, DC using the properties of the parallelogram.



7-

- a) The four sides are equal in length in each of,
 - b) The two diagonals are equal in length in each of,
 - c) The two diagonals are perpendicular in each of,
 - d) The four angles are right in each of,
 - e) the two opposite angles are equal in each of,....
 - f) The two diagonals bisects each ether in each of,,
 - g) The sum of measures of the two consecutive angles equals 180 in each of,,

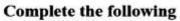
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In the opposite figure

ABCD is parallelogram in which

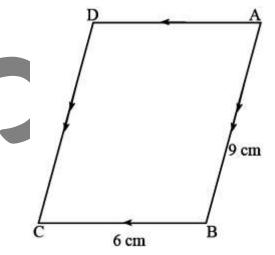
AB=9 cm, BC=6 cm. Determine the point X and the side \overline{AB} such that AX=BC

And determine the point Y on the side \overline{DC} such that DY = BC



- The figure AXYD represents Because
- The figure ABCY represents Because
- The figure XBCY represents Because
- The type of the triangle AXY according to its sides

is because



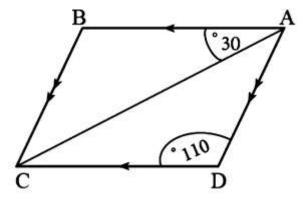
9-

In the opposite figure:

ABCD is a parallelogram in which

 $M (< BAC) = 30^{\circ}$, and $m(< D) = 110^{\circ}$

Find m (<B), m(<BCA) and <math>m (ACD)



Volumes

•
$$\text{Km} \xrightarrow{\times 1000} \text{m} \xrightarrow{\times 10} \text{dm} \xrightarrow{\times 10} \text{cm} \xrightarrow{\times 10} \text{mm}$$

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•
$$m^2 \xrightarrow{\times 100} dm^2 \xrightarrow{\times 100} cm^2 \xrightarrow{\times 100} mm^2$$

•
$$m^3 \xrightarrow{\times 1000} dm^3 \xrightarrow{\times 1000} cm^3 \xrightarrow{\times 1000} mm^3$$

Convert each of the following:

- a) $110 \text{ dm}^3 = \dots \text{cm}^3$.
- b) $75000 \text{ mm}^3 = \dots \text{cm}^3$.
- c) $12 \text{ m}^3 = \dots \text{ dm}^3 = \dots \text{ cm}^3$.
- d) $74 \text{ cm}^3 = \dots \text{ mm}^3$.
- e) 5278 dm³ = m³
- f) $1.3 \text{ m}^3 = \dots \text{dm}^3$.
- g) $100000000mm^3 = 1... dm^3$
- $h) 67m^3 =mm^3$
- i) $535 \, \text{dm}^3 = \dots m m^3$

Volume of cuboid

The cuboid has:

- 1)6 faces (each face is a rectangle)
- 2)8 vertices
- 3) 12 edges

P6 First term **Rules**

- 1) Volume of cuboid = length \times width \times height $\underline{\mathbf{or}}$ = base area \times height
- 2) Base area = length \times width
- 3) Volume of cuboid = base area \times height
- 4) Base area = ———
- 5) Length = ———
- 6) Width = ———
- 7) Height = ———

Word problems:

1-	The dimensions of a cuboid are 4 cm; 3 cm and 8 cm. find its volume.
2-	Which is greater in volume: a cuboid of dimensions 7 cm, 6 cm and 8 cm. or a cuboid of base area 30 cm² and its height 12 cm?
3-	Which is greater in volume, a cuboid of dimensions 50 cm, 35 cm and 40 cm. or a cuboid of base area 4200 and height 25 cm?
••••	

- 5)8 vertices
- 6) 12 edges (all of them are equal)

Rules:

- 1) Volume of cube= edge \times edge \times edge (edge = side)
- 2) Perimeter of one face = side \times 4
- 3) Area of one face = side \times side

Exercises

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3) Two boxes, one is	a cube with inne	er edge length 60 c	m, the other is a cubo	id
with inner dimens	sions 4 dm, 6 dm	, and 8.5 dm. find	the difference between	en
the capacities of tl	he two boxes in I	iters.		
4) If 500 cm ³ of a cer	rtain medicine ai	re packed in small	pottles and the capaci	ity
	·	e number of the		
			••••••	••••

Unit Four

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Statistics

The Kinds of Statistics data

- 1- descriptive data: they are data written in the form of discribtion to the case of the persons in the society as: the favorite colour, favorite food, the birth place, the social case, the education case, profession case..... etc
- 2 Quantative data: they are data written in the from numbers to express a certain phenomenon as: age, tallness, weight, the shoes size, number of sons, the student's mark in the examination Etc.

The Specialist Hospital Requisition for medical examination The name The age..... Examination date 1 / 20 female Sex male The birthday 1 /20The birth place..... The address..... The social status..... The educational case..... The kind of disease..... The degree of disease..... The tallness..... The weight..... The temperature degree Blood type

Which of this data is descriptive and which is quantitative?

Blood type

Tel. house.....

mobile.....

School year

Birthday/......./20.......

A personal card of pupil

School name.

Name

Class:

Personal Photo

Which of this data is descriptive and which is quantitative?

Exercise: all the following data are descriptive except

- 1) Name, favorite color, age, and blood type
- 2) Mobile number, personal photo, social status, and favorite food



Collecting descriptive statistic data

One of schools collected data about the kinds of stories book which the pupils borrow them from the story corner in the school library in a month of the year.

Through examining the borrow sheets which were 36 sheets, the resut was as follows.

drawing - reading - playing music - singing - acting - reading playing music - drawing - acting - reading - playing music playing music acting - singing - reading - drawing - acting - drawing singing - playing music - drawing - acting - drawing - reading reading - drawing - acting - reading - drawing - singing drawing - reading - singing - acting - drawing - playing music



Form a simple frequency table for the previous descriptive data. Then answer the following questions.

- What are the kinds of the stories which are the most attractive for the pupils? Express that by its percentage?
- What are the kinds of the stories which are the least attractive for the pupils? Express that by its percentage?
- What is your advice to the director of the library?
- What is your advice to your fellow pupils who go to the library repeatedly?

Kind of stories	Tally	Frequency
Drawing		
Reading		
Action		
Playing music		
Singing		

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If the public score of 40 students in Arabic language in a university is as follows.

very good - good - pass - good - excellent - good - good

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very good - good - good - good - good

excellent - very good - excellent - excellent - pass

good - good - very good - good - pass

very good - very good - good - very good- pass - good

very good - good - pass - very good - excellent

pass - pass - excellent - good - pass

Form the Tally frequency table. Then form the frequency table for the previous results then answer the following questions.

- What is the most common score of the students?
- What is the least score of the students?
- What is your advice to the students In this important educational stage?

Scores	Tally	Frequency
Excellent		
Very good Good		
Good		
Pass		

Date:/

Collecting The statistics quantative data.

Range = highest value - lowest value

The number of sets =
$$\frac{\text{the range}}{\text{the length of set}}$$

the following frequency table of sets show The shares of money in pound hold by the pupils of a class in the project of building a hospital near to the school study it and answer.

The shares in pounds	20-	30-	40-	50-	60-	70-	Total
Number of pupils	3	6	8	12	7	4	40

- 1 what is the number of pupils who shared with an amount of money lies between 40 and 50 pounds?
- 2 what is the number of pupils who shared with the least amount of money what is their percentage?
- 3 what is the number of pupils who shared with an amount of money = 60 pound and more ? what is their percentage?
- 4 what is the least share hold by the pupils? And what is their number in each case?

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Representing the Statistics Data by the frequency curve

Center of the set =
$$\frac{lower\ limit + higher\ limit}{2}$$

the following table shows the extra money which 100 workers got in a month in a factory . they are as follows.

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The extra money	20-	30-	4-	56-	60-	70-	Total
Number of workers	20	15	30	20	10	5	100

- what are the number of workers who obtained extra money less than 50 pounds.
- Draw the frequency curve of this distribution.

Sets	Center of the set	Frequency



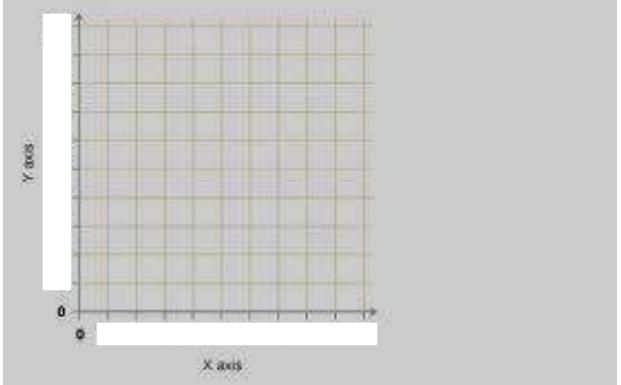
Al karma language school

In a goodness party for orphan's day A group of contributors paid sums of money in pounds as shown in the following table.

The sum	50-	60-	7-	80-	90-	100-	110-	Total
Number of contributors	5	7	10	12	10	7	5	

- what is the number of contributors by L. E 80 and more.?
- Represent the previous data by the frequency curve.

Sets	Center of the set	Frequency



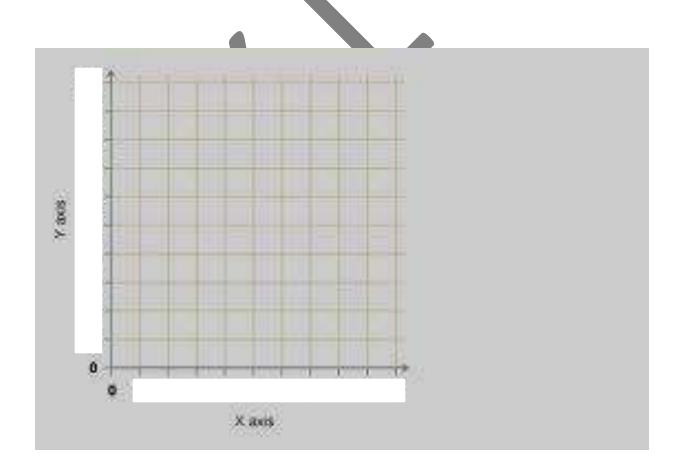
3) The following table shows the marks for 100 students in one month in math.

Marks	20 -	30 -	40 -	50 -	Sum
Number of students	15	30	40	15	100

- a) What is the number of students who records less than 40 marks?
- b) Draw the frequency curve for this distribution.

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Sets	Center of sets	Frequency



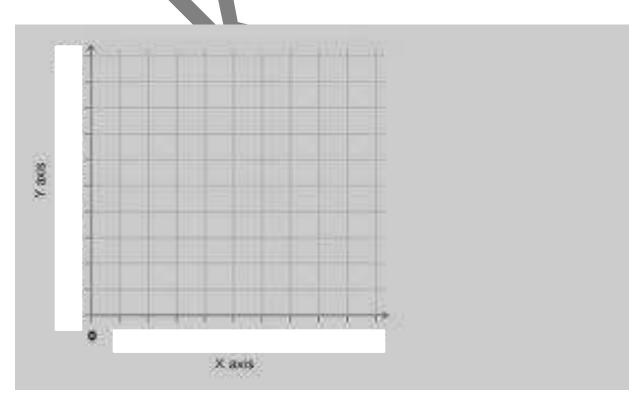
4) On the orphan day a group of students donated amounts of money in pounds shown in the following table:

Money in pounds	3 -	5 -	7 -	9 -	11 -
Number of students	7	10	15	10	8

- a) What is the number of students who donated by 7 pounds and more?
- b) Draw the frequency curve for this distribution.

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Sets	Center of sets	Frequency



5) The following table shows the marks of 40 students in one month in math

Marks	10 -	20 -	30 -	40 -	50 -
Number of students	4	8	12	10	6

- a) Draw the frequency curve for this distribution.
- 6) On the orphan day a group of students donated amounts of money in pounds shown in the following table:

Money in pounds	3 -	5 -	7 -	9 -	11 -
Number of students	7	10	15	10	8

- a) What is the number of students who donated by 7 pounds and more?
- b) Draw the frequency curve for this distribution.
- 7) The following table shows the marks of 50 students in one month in math

Marks	10 -	20 -	30 -	40 -	50 -
Number of students	6	12	14	12	6

- a) What is the number of students who record less than 40 marks?
- b) Draw the frequency curve for this distribution.

الله ذاكرولي في البحث وانض لجروبات ذاكرولي هن رياض الإطفال للصف الثالث الإعدادي